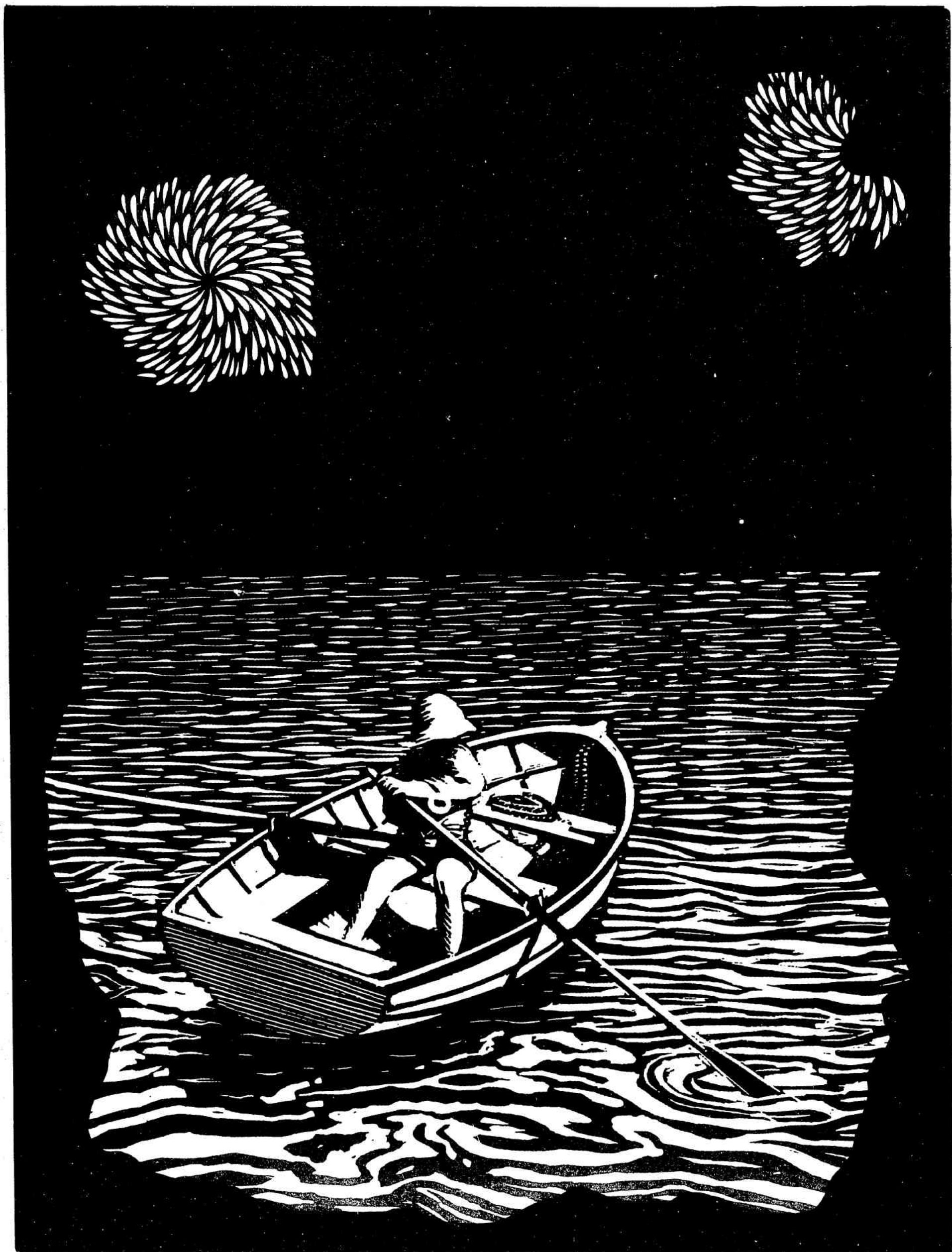


ANU WORONI. Vol. 41, No.4
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Woroni



EDITORIAL

Six weeks into term and the fourth Woroni and life gets harder- assignments are piling up, the weather is suffering from the growing hole in the ozone, everyone thinks that this is really Melbourne and everyone must be sick of reading these editorials which to date have said nothing but how nice your eds are. Where are the magical answers to life that University promises?

The rapid demise of education is more apparent now than ever as I sit here on March 31st and watch people scurrying around getting their enrolments organised before being hit with user-pays for passing the census date. Lets face it, we're merely statistics in the government's payroll. This insidious policy can be further seen for what it is by the imposition of full fees for all overseas students who commence their courses in 1990. How can we sit here and let apathy win?

On a more optimistic note, however, is that Wesley Vale has met a sudden death in Tasmania. The South East forests still need your help though so don't forget to go to the rally on Saturday, April 8th in Garema Place, Civic. Keep writing those letters to the government, Harris Daishowa and all those unsound corporates and tell them where they can put their woodchips and pulp mills. Feeling even more inspired? Go and visit the conservationists base camp at Reedy Creek near Eden if only to see the forests before their death - they need your solidarity!!

Censorship!!! Always a hot item to talk about. I suppose all I can say is that the refused printing of the article on the South East forests by Sid Walker (Forestry Working Group) submitted to the Canberra Times shows that the free press is but a myth.

Anyway, I hope you enjoy what this issue has to offer. Maybe one day we'll edit a truly independent newspaper and blow the bullshit submerged minds of 99% of the population away.

Yours in editoreality.....

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CREDITS

Thanks to Stephen Duke for being a really hoopy frood.

Guy, for driving us to lunch and helping with lay-out.

Leo and Robbo for their wonderful company

Published by (the wonderful) Susan MacDonald,
Director of Student Publications for the ANUSA.

Short Story Competition

Just a reminder about the short story competition:
Subject: open (nothing sexist, racist or defamatory
will be printed or accepted)

Length: open

Prize: The Chambers English Dictionary

Entries must be received by April 25th 1989.

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Resignation

Due to problems with time commitments Susan Theron has resigned her editorship on Woroni. Consequently, applications are invited from you for position of sub-editor. Interested parties should come up to the Woroni office between 12.30 and 1.00 p.m. on a Thursday.

A Response and Critique of M. Flood's 'Wet Patch'

Michael Flood has the right name. He deserves torrents of criticism for his 'wet patch' column in *Woroni*, last two issues. It is a name well known around campus not only through *Woroni*, but the scathing and unsavoury remarks about him that can be read on the inside of toilet doors around this monastic centre of learning. It is little wonder that his best critics' comments can be found scrawled on the inside of male toilet cubicles, for this no doubt is the best place to dispose of a 'Wet patch' before one rests to contemplate higher ideals than the ones Michael adheres to ad nauseum. For contrary to Michael's narrow doctrinal diatribe I do not propose to feel guilty with remorse about my appalling masculinity. Michael has a 'thing' about masculinity. He sees men as holding their phallus with the 'dead hand of fate' while he extolls us to hold up the 'holy grail' of a genderless world where everyone is thankfully asexual (remember Hitler), and we procreate only through artificial insemination. How else could he make the implicit assertion that masculinity is unnatural; that it is only the pernicious media that tells us that it is natural? In his words "the media likes to portray masculine behaviour as 'natural'. Men's sexual behaviour is represented as 'natural' and inevitable." (see *Woroni*, Issue 2).

Men and women are "sensuous beings"; so said Karl Marx. To deprive men of their natural masculinity would be to stultify their being and their sense of perception of who they are as species-beings in relation to female gender perception. Michael needs to see that masculinity is not a 'thing', it is a style of life predicated on genetic make-up as much as social and cultural values; values that may be mixed up and confused as projected to us through the media and its capitalist moguls for their own ends. One only has to read *Gender* by (Ivan Illich, 1983) to realise that gender is something that is partly genetic having a strong correlation with one's sex, not a perfect one. As Illich emphasises, gender is expressed in body language and creative expression as an innate predisposition of men and women. The different nature of females to males engendered sexuality and creativity, harnessed in unison, like the right and left hand, can only be good for the reproduction of a diverse and creative human kind that can fulfil the needs of not just this generation, but future generations as well - viva la difference.

I refuse to feel guilty about any masculine predispositions I may have, while at the same time I

remain opposed to sexism. That is because they are two different things!

Finally, his use of statistics in the second issue of *Woroni* do more than point up the dominance of men over women in terms of pay and workforce participation. They show that the country that is making up the most ground to bring equality to men and women on these criteria is the USSR. Hardly surprising really; it just goes to show that it is capitalism and not masculinity that throws the real 'spanner in the works' of gender equality. Michael's masculinity thesis reveals itself as nothing more than the false consciousness that mistakenly lays the blame for the subordination of women at the feet of men because he fails to see that men and women as contractual partners in their sexual relations are often constrained in those relations by our economic relations with capitalist production. To work out how men end up 'on top' will need a thorough historical analysis of the capitalist economic underpinnings that have come to differentially undervalue the product of female surplus labour and consign it to the backblocks of domesticity.

THE NATIONAL DAY OF ACTION

For everybody opposed to the governments "user-pays" education system, the National Day of Action on March 22, was a great success. The protest wasn't huge but it was very vocal - and when Commonwealth Bridge started shaking, everyone knew they were having an effect. The politicians locked in their Ivory Towers on the hill might have wished we would go away, but if you don't believe you should have to pay for an *education* it's worth shouting about. We might not have been 10,00 strong, but the media picked up the protest, and combined with protests in other cities a strong statement was made.

The message was sent. EDUCATION SHOULD BE FREE. It's not enough to rest on our laurels now, though. The issue must stay open.

**PROTEST
AGAINST THE
GRADUATE TAX !!!**





PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The National Day of Action attracted widespread media coverage and involved thousands of students in speaking out against the graduate tax, full fees for overseas students and the privatisation of higher education in various forms. It was disappointing that some coverage sensationalised the violent demo in Melbourne at the cost of any genuine assessment of the claims students were making with regard to their education and society; exemplifying nicely the commercial orientation of our news media. It is of course, vital that our dissent be heard in whatever form, and that if the government seeks to implement inequitable and short-sighted educational policies it must expect students to protest. The support of well over a hundred demonstrators from ANU and that many again who heard the forum in Union Court was greatly appreciated.

The first Students' Association General Meeting for 1989 was held on the March 16. Interest and turnout was high; some 130 students attended. Bulky agenda item number one was the elections to fill various positions on the SA. These included membership of the education and welfare committees of the SA; which will help the SA implement its policies in these areas; the clubs & societies committee; whose main tasks are to recommend to the SA the allocation of the clubs &

societies budget, and generally foster clubs and societies on campus. SA representatives on each Faculty were elected, as were a rep for the SA finance committee, the Canberra Program for Peace and an anti-racist delegate for Woroni. The results are known (ask at SA) and will be published when they have been formally ratified.

The function of the SA General Meeting is to debate and formulate the policy of the Students' Association. All students can attend, put motions before the meeting and vote.

To this end, several important policies were passed. These were:

- *a motion of opposition to the amalgamation
- *A motion condemning the imminent introduction of full-fees as the dominant means of access to higher education for overseas students
- *a motion condemning woodchipping in the South West forests
- *a motion banning smoking in the SA.

An amendment to the first was also passed. It was of the wording, "that we commend the activities of Students' Alliance who were the only political party on campus to actively lobby the Parliamentarians who are now blocking the amalgamation."

I spoke against this motion at the meeting but would like to comment on

it further.

1. The amendment is not substantive policy and is therefore useless to the Association. In fact if as president I was, say, to take it in its current form to the Vice chancellor to present as an argument, it would look pathetic.

2. The basis of the amendment is false. To prove this attention simply has to be drawn to the list of efforts of the ANU Students' Association, the ANU Left, and the ACT Education Coalition which have been effective means of applying pressure which could yet ensure that we don't get amalgamated.

These include well-attended demonstrations, written and personal representations to members of parliament, and a media campaign against the amalgamation. These are not fiction as Students' Alliance suggest. Anyone can ask me for evidence of it if for some reason they haven't seen it already.

Students' Alliance themselves do seem to have put time and effort into the amalgamation issue. Since that is the case, let the facts speak for themselves and let the Students' Association get on with its affairs.

Bank Charges. Students who bank with the Commonwealth will no doubt be angered at the bank's recent decision to charge \$1.50 to their

passbook holders each time they make a withdrawal, where their balance is under \$250. There are some exemptions- for Austudy students, and welfare recipients -but the basic idea is still reproachable. Westpac also, will charge for withdrawals once a certain number have been made. The simple transaction of taking out money from the bank is now to be a financial burden and low income earners will have decreased flexibility in handling their money. The notion of user-pays rears itself again. See the article in the main body of Woroni for more detail.

The Women's Room is situated in the Bridge, and is available to all women all day and by arrangement in the evenings. It is a place where women can go to be alone, get away from intimidating male-dominated areas on campus, talk to other women, or whatever you want to do. Its there to make the most of; please feel free to use it. The key is available at the SA.

Mary Todd
President



WORONI . 7

ANU



TRIUMPHS AT WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

ANU debaters achieved the highest overall placement in the world at this year's World Universities Debating Championships. Finishing fifth and tenth in the entire competition, ANU was the only entrant to have both its teams placed in the top twenty-five. An individual speaker from ANU was ranked in the top ten in the world.

The WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIPS is the largest amateur speaking competition in the world. The ANU teams had the opportunity of socialising as well as debating with ninety teams (one hundred and eighty speakers) from universities in Australia, the U.S.A., Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Taiwan, Singapore, Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Japan, Nigeria, Greece, West Germany, Poland and Jamaica. The U.S.S.R. sent an observer delegation and is going to send teams to the next World Competition in Glasgow, 1990. ANU sent two teams; the members being Marcus Pesman, Damien O'Donovan, Daniel Mulino and Richard Douglas.

The host, Princeton University in New Jersey, kept the competitors entertained by organising addresses by former President Reagan, Paul Volkev (ex-president of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank), the deputy secretary of the United Nations, Dieter Fisher, an arms control expert to the U.N. and other selected academics, Senators and Members of Congress.

The style of the competition was that of English Parliamentary debates, with two speakers a side. All speeches lasted for eight minutes and then the first speaker had a right of reply, a speech of four minutes. This came after only fifteen minutes preparation so the pressure was very intense.

After nine rounds the top thirty teams were selected to proceed to the five final rounds. Marcus and Damien made it to the octo-finals. Richard and Daniel progressed to the quarter-finals where they lost to Pennsylvania University in a split decision.

A tense round of semi-finals determined the finalists. Toronto won against Pennsylvania. Sydney defeated Yale on the topic "That the Emperor has no clothes". The final was thus between Toronto and Sydney Universities. Sydney won resoundingly on both the adjudicator's and audience's votes, having

successfully denied "That it profiteth us nothing if we gain the whole world but lose our soul".

Australian teams featured in the final ten rankings with Sydney University first, followed by Toronto, Yale, Pennsylvania and ANU in fifth and tenth positions. ANU was the only entrant in the world to have two teams in the top ten. Richard Douglas was placed tenth in the ranking of individual speakers.

This outstanding performance led to invitations for the ANU teams to participate in more international competitions from Yale, Oxford, Durham, Athens College Universities and the Inner Temple of Barristers in London. Those from Edinburgh, Inner Temple and Oxford were accepted. Damien and Marcus were finalists in Edinburgh. At Inner Temple's competition, the teams made it to the semi-final round. ANU came second at the Oxford Union International Competition. Richard was ranked one of the top three speakers in that competition which had a European field.

The ANU teams had a lot of fun as well as gaining valuable experience debating against the world's best in international competition. They also reinforced emphatically their position of being amongst the world's very best debaters. The selections for the teams were held in October 1988 and the four debaters selected were Marcus, Damien, Richard and Clayton Long. Clayton, unable to compete due to prior commitments, was replaced by the first reserve Daniel. Janina Jankowski was selected as second reserve. Participation was made possible by generous contributions from the University and the Student's Association which reduced the prohibitive cost of air travel. We would like to specially thank Mr Colin Ploughman (Assistant Vice-Chancellor) and thank Mr Andrew Major (the 1988 Student's Association President), the ANU Council and all members of the Debating Society, particularly Clayton Long, Damien O'Donovan and Richard Douglas who worked very hard on sponsorship proposals.



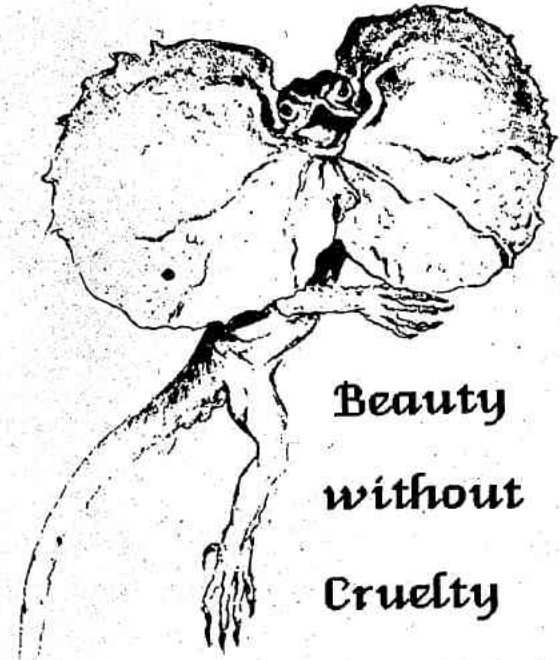
Keep in mind April 13th for the inaugural

ANU vs ADFA Trophy Debate

"That U.S. Bases should be banned in Australia."

Yes, it's our friends from the Academy and their team is ready to draw blood. The adjudication is by audience vote so we need lots of people at the Haydon-Allen Tank at 7.30pm. Later in the year the ANU Debating Society is running the Australasian I.V. between 9-16th July. It will be an excellent opportunity for students and debating fans to see international debates at their own University. If you wish to enjoy some regular debating the ANU-ACT Competition is held fortnightly in the Law School Common Room at 7.30pm. Not being on such a serious level it provides plenty of fun, wit, sarcasm and audience participation. The next round is on 6th April.

WIDRONI. ♡



Beauty
without
Cruelty

Reading "Woroni" can be both informative and frustrating. The article in the last edition - the one kindly sending us all into a flap about the days available for feverish consumption before yuletide poverty - containing wonderful pages of information on animal cruelty, and alternatives to products which involve some form of abuse and exploitation at any stage of their production, was lacking, I thought, something necessary to cruelty-free shopping: a list of these types of products. Below are listed a number of cosmetics, moisturisers, soaps and cleaners from companies who have given guarantees to Beauty Without Cruelty that they, their parent companies, subsidiaries or associates, do not test products on live animals.

Beauty Without Cruelty Ltd
Biokosma
Blackmores
Braidwood
Corps D'Elite
Creightons
Evanol
Floris
Goanna Salve Ointment
Herbon ousehold Cleaners
Hoffels Hunzana
Hymosa
Iguana Rubbing Lotion
Innox
Leichner
Meltone Products
Monastique
Paul Penders
Rimmel
Rivendell
Sharyss
Swami Sarasvati
The Body Shop
Tiki
Toms
Vico Herbal Toothpaste
Weleda
Yardley

Tallow free soaps: Ahinsa Neem, Blue Palm, Herbon, Meltone Products, Vegol.

Contributed by : S. Rutter,
Source: Beauty Without Cruelty
"Dolly" (Yeuch!) Mag.



CLOSE NARRUNGAR

The US facility at Nurrungar, lies 480 km north-west of Adelaide. It receives data from a Defense Support Program (DSP) satellite for the purposes of giving an early warning of a nuclear missile attack. This data is then passed on to the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) which provides an assessment of missile attacks to the Strategic Air Command (SAC). The SAC controls US land-based ballistic missiles and strategic bombers.

Justification

The conventional justification for Nurrungar is that it contributes to peace by reducing the chance that the US will launch a nuclear attack in response to a false warning of a Soviet missile attack. However this assumes that the United States subscribes to the doctrine of nuclear deterrence and will only launch its missiles once an attack is confirmed by several sources. During time of war nuclear weapons would be on hair trigger. In the event of a perceived attack the US would respond on the earliest warning (launch on warning), which may come from Nurrungar. The US may not wait to confirm Nurrungar's warning increasing the chance that a false alarm would cause a nuclear war.

Another justification is that Nurrungar is used to verify the Partial Test Ban and other Outer Space Treaties. It does this by using the DSP satellites which can detect nuclear explosions in the atmosphere and space. However this junction is redundant as it can be done by other satellites and the new NAVSTAR satellites will become the main source of atmospheric nuclear testing

Nurrungar contributes to Star War

The United States is spending billions of dollars on 'Star Wars' so they can achieve a first strike capacity (i.e. strike without fear of retaliation). One aspect of Star Wars is the destruction of missiles in their boost phase. Nurrungar is being used to gain information about soviet missiles. This information is essential to gain a first strike capacity contradicts the claim that the United States continues to develop its nuclear arms for the purpose of deterrence.

The Politics of the Bases

US bases infringe the sovereignty of both Aboriginal and other Australians. Up until 1975 it was not known that Pine Gap had always been a CIA operation. A cloak of secrecy surrounds the bases yet there is far more information on public record in the United States than in Australia. The Australian public is the target of this deception. This was confirmed by

the recent signing, without public discussion of an agreement to extend the lease on the US facility at North West Cape. Increasing numbers of Australians are opposed to the presence of US bases as they learn about their true role in our country and the region.

What you can do

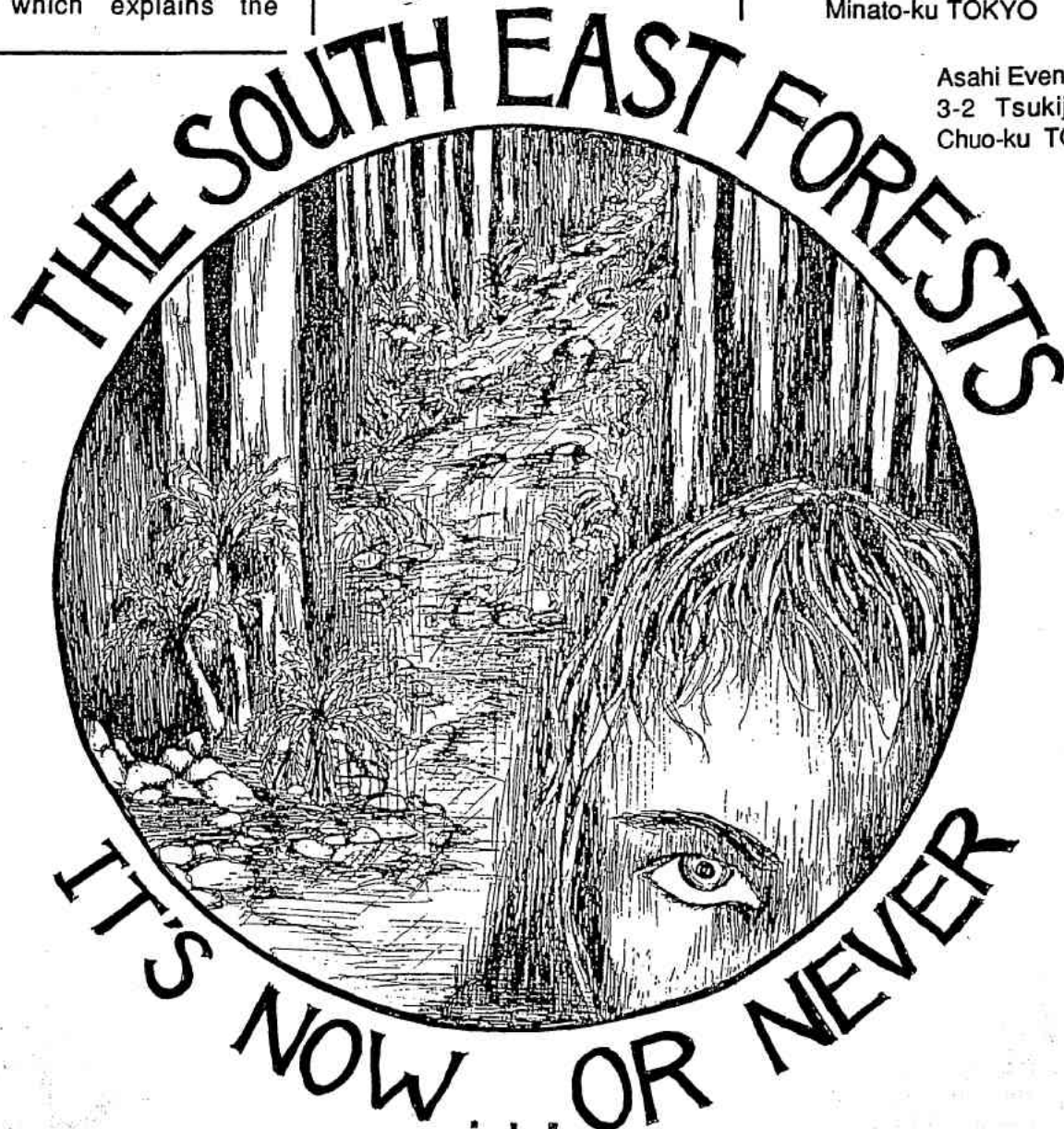
The Australian Anti Bases Campaign Committee (AABCC) is calling for a full public enquiry into the bases. Throughout 1989 we will be campaigning to get the Australian Labor Party to implement its platform commitment of reviewing the role of the bases.

* Write to the Defence Minister Kim Beazley requesting that the Federal Government institute a full and open public enquiry into the role of US bases in Australia.

* Write to the Sydney Anti Bases Action Committee (SABAC) 1st floor, NSW Teachers Federation Building, 300 Sussex Street, Sydney 2000 and request a free copy of our pamphlet "Bases of Insecurity" which explains the

history, functions and politics of US bases.

* Join us in our "Know Nurrungar Roadshow" protest. In September of this year a bus will take protestors and entertainers from Sydney to Nurrungar. It will be a good opportunity for you to learn more about peace, environment and Aboriginal issues as well as have a great time while working for a more peaceful world.



The "old growth forests" of the South East of NSW urgently need your help. This is one environmental struggle where you CAN make a difference! Call the Conservation Council on (062) 477808 to find out how you can help. We particularly need more people for peaceful resistance in the forests.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHEMICAL PAPER PULP MILL IN THE CLARENCE VALLEY BY DAISHOWA

Dear and concerned friends,

Register your protest directly to the Japanese public of the impending threat to the habitats of our unique flora and fauna by the degradation of our forests, pollution of the waterways and aid, that a chemical pulp mill will cause. Write to the Editor of the following English language papers in Tokyo and express your concern about the effects on the quality of lifestyle by such a development.

Mainichi Daily News
1-21 Kitosubashi 1-chome
Chiyoda-ku TOKYO

Japan Times Ltd
5-4 Shibaura 40-chome
Minato-ku TOKYO

Asahi Evening News
3-2 Tsukiji 5-chome
Chuo-ku TOKYO

THE GRADUATE TAX

will not pay the graduate tax anyway. Also the additional funds will (if the government is to be believed) help go towards improving the AUSTUDY allowance, making student life less pernicious in general.

I would rather not have to pay the tax at all. I would like to live in a socialist utopia where free education is given to all. But it just isn't like that. There isn't free education for all, only for the lucky few. They ride on the backs of the others. Can we justify this? Much less than half of us have the opportunity to get a tertiary education, but those that miss out have to shoulder the burden. The graduate tax isn't fun, but at least it's fair.

If any criticism should be made of the HECS, it is that it does not go far enough. The student only pays a small proportion of the cost of their education. We perhaps should be thankful for small mercies. Consider some alternatives. Howard has proposed the abolition of the graduate tax, and the introduction of a six hundred dollar flat fee. At the beginning of every year. How about a system where one had to pay the cost of tuition up-front? Where would the disadvantage be then? That is really education for the rich.

Michael Honey

PS. If you have anything to say to this, for or against, write. Use these pages to voice your views. It may be the last chance you'll get.

I'm hip, I'm cool, I'm street, and I'm left. But I cannot in all conscience protest against the Higher Education Contribution Scheme.

The education we are receiving as students at the ANU, or at any other institution, costs money. The lecturers and tutors have to be paid, buildings maintained, libraries stocked, and so forth. This all (at present) costs the government a massive amount (not as much as defence, one may say, but a huge amount notwithstanding). How does the government get the money to pay for these services? By taxation. At present, every wage-earner's tax goes, in part, towards providing our education. Is this really fair?

Is it fair, as a colleague of mine pointed out, that a steel-worker in Port Kembla (surely the best analogue we have for the Great Socialist Worker) pay, from his or her wages for me to become a lawyer? Due to this wage-earner's contribution, which they could well have used to feed and clothe themselves and their family, we are giving ourselves the chance to earn more, for doing less, than they ever will. A single mother, working at a bar at night to put her kids through school, pays tax so that we can get good jobs, and never have to leave our children with a babysitter. Is this fair?

Surely it is more reasonable to expect those that receive the benefit to pay for it directly. We are, after all, the most immediate beneficiaries of our educations. True, the country is improved by having more graduates, more

skilled workers, but try telling the single mother that she is doing her country a service by paying for the swots to get three or more years of education for free. She will not benefit. Only the graduates and their employers gain direct value from their educations.

The suggestion that the HECS discriminates against those who are already disadvantaged, such as women and Koori people is illogical and ill-founded. The HECS specifically avoids taxing those who are disadvantaged, as the graduate tax is not payable unless you are earning more than the national average wage, more than you would have received had you not gone to university. No financially hard-up person will pay the tax. No person who does not receive an advantage will pay for their education. If, for example, you finish your BA and stay unemployed for the rest of your life (a depressing but real possibility) you will not pay a cent. Far more discriminatory was the old system, where a (relatively) small fee was paid every year, for how is a disadvantaged person supposed to get together four hundred and twenty-three dollars (the cost to continuing students in 1988)? Far better, surely, to pay a larger fee when you really can afford it.

A good point made by critics of the HECS, that graduates, on average, pay more income tax than non-graduates, and that students take a loss at the start of their working lives of three or more years' wages, should not be ignored. But the tax they pay does nothing to offset the cost of their own educations. It goes, as does everyone else's tax, in a thousand different directions: defence, welfare, roads, public service wages, and so on. The graduate tax specifically addresses the cost of that individual's education, and, in part, repays it. The student's loss of potential income is a problem only if the eventual graduate fails to achieve financial benefit from their degree, and, if this is the case, they



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SEXISM

FEMINISM

CENSORSHIP

TWO EDITORS VIEWS

The flavor of the month and cause for turbulence within the Student Association/Woroni offices. The problem?... the editor's views on censorship do not always coincide with those of the Director of Student Publications (DSP).

The DSP (who implements the SA Publications Regulations) has ultimate and overriding power to censor in three general (but apparently not exclusive) areas - defamation, sexism and racism. We can quite understand that some things may have to be censored if they are personally defamatory, but in other issues the line is not so clear cut. We believe that it should be the responsibility of the editors collectively to 'draw the line'. Isn't this what differentiates us from mere "stick and paste" people?

It is always said that student newspapers are designed to be a floor for debate. Debate certainly occurs within the confines of the Student Association but then is not opened up to Woroni readers. How can we get student response if we are not allowed to be controversial - if only select opinions are permitted? Automatically, by doing this, at least 50% of students wont even bother to pick up Woroni.....and where does this leave the editors?

Since we are not able to provide a Woroni with a diverse range of views we feel we have little power over the direction Woroni takes - instead it seems this 'direction' comes from the Student Association, their personal politics and hierachy. Surely, as ELECTED editors we should have the final say about how our paper should be. Only then will we feel responsible for any criticism we might recieve and thus can work to improve it.

An example of censorship - Cartoon No 1 was censored from the "The Yuppie and the Yowie" in issue 2. To put the graphic in context, Diane and Robert are a pathetic yuppie couple with typical yuppie attitudes. Diane is admittedly "submissive", "scared of the trees and dirt" and "too scared to stay alone". Diane and Robert get the "shit scared out of them" when they meet the Yowie. The graphic is just a pictorial representation of what is being ridiculed in the text. To censor it is being hypersensitive.

Cartoon No. 2 was printed with "The Serial" in the same issue. A story which in contrast ridicules a first year male student.

Both graphics were in context with their respective stories. Each can be seen as sexist in that they degrade either men or women, yet only one was censored. We do not believe that equality is the denigration of men. However in the publishing guidelines,



No 1



No 2

sexism is only perceived as applicable to women:-

ANU Students Association Publications Regulations s5(i)(1) For the editor's guidance, 'sexism' should be understood to cover at least: the denigration, trivialisation, objectification of women.....

It has been suggested to us that to combat real sexism the position of DSP should be held jointly by a woman and a man. But perhaps the answer is NOT MORE censorship but a greater freedom of press. In a publication such as Woroni, known for its left and feminist bias, any 'traditional' images of women will be met with a critical eye, provoking response rather than being subconsciously absorbed. We hope this would encourage wider student interest and feedback.....What do you think? Write to us and voice your opinions and ideas.

Alina McMaster & Kirsty Smith

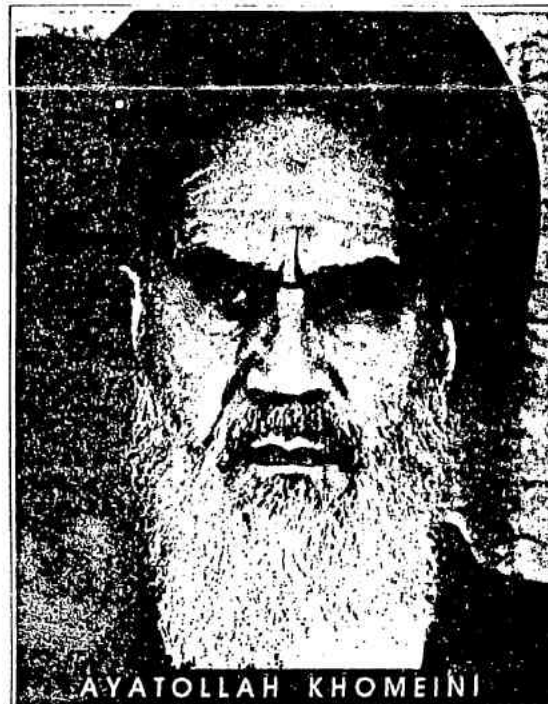
ADDITIONAL NOTE:

Why are we getting all worked up about what the images portray? Are we assuming that no-one (particularly Uni students) can think for themselves??? Can we not sift through the images to select our own ideal, whether it be a home person, executive, feminist, the classic cigarette ad image - blond, bronze-toned and beautiful (male or female), perhaps you might even be individual!! Isn't it the right to **CHOOSE** that is important. Come on guys, lets get our shit together! Feminism is a way of life so DO what YOU want to do. Fight to get where you want to be. You'll change more attitudes by proving yourself rather than shouting about and enlarging problems out of proportion. Believing your at a disadvantage being a woman only constructs barriers to achieving. Fear and separation only serve to inforce the image of women as vulnerable.

THE EXPERTS AGREE



ADOLF HITLER



AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI



REVEREND JIMMY SWAGGART



JOSEPH STALIN

CENSORSHIP WORKS

PRESERVE

THE SOUTH EAST FORESTS: IT'S TIME!

Direct action is underway to save the remaining old-growth forests of the south east of New South Wales.

Actions planned by the conservation movement will be strictly non-violent. Indeed, local environmentalists are so concerned to emphasise the peacefulness of their approach that they have sought general agreement for a change of title: henceforth in this campaign, we intend to use the term 'peaceful resistance' (P.R.) rather than 'non-violent direct action'.

Nevertheless, the essential content is the same. During the course of the next few months, many environmentalists will consciously embark on actions which may incur arrest. At the time of writing, nearly 200 have already been arrested, and the roll of honour grows larger almost every day. In the tradition of Ghandi, Martin Luther King and the Franklin blockade, our aim is to demonstrate publicly that a great wrong is being done, and that normal processes for conflict resolution within the framework of human law are lagging behind our perception of a deeper moral code.

There is no minimising the seriousness of this action. We are crossing a Rubicon, and do so after the utmost deliberation and in full awareness of the possible negative consequences. I have been involved in the campaign over the south east forests for several years, and have constantly been struck by the conservatism of many of the key personalities involved. Time and again, they have advocated that the campaign be waged through conventional political, educational and legal channels.

Their endorsement of peaceful resistance comes only after the experience of years of fruitless effort, and a growing feeling that political decision-making on this issue resembles the mad hatters tea party. Something drastic is needed to wake up the entire community, and hence our politicians.

KEY ISSUES

What, from the conservationists point of view, is this issue about?

In a short article it is impossible to present a full account, but at least something more can be said than in the 30 second 'time bites' of T.V. news, which so often simplify an issue until it is no longer coherent or comprehensible. Perhaps one can say that two fundamentals are at stake; the conservation of remnant natural ecosystems, and the need for a reforestation-oriented timber industry. Both these points need clarification.

It is well known that Australia has suffered massive deforestation in the two hundred years of European settlement. The south east region of New South Wales is typical in this respect. Firstly, the lowland forests were cleared for agriculture. The fertile Bega valley - once majestic forest, now open fields grazed by cattle - is perhaps the most obvious regional example. Obviously, this deforestation was devastating to the communities of plants and animals which lived in the lowland forests. We cannot tell how many were driven to extinction, but one thing we know for sure: the natural lowland forest ecosystems found by the first white settlers are gone forever.

As development proceeded, logging moved up into the higher, less accessible forested areas. However, the technology employed was primitive by the standards of today. Until a few decades ago, bullock teams were the norm for removal of logs. Trees were cut 'selectively' - that is to say the largest, most valuable timber was felled, but the forest as a whole remained intact. Once again, we have no accurate idea of the full ecological impact of early selective logging, and extinctions may have occurred, but it is likely that the damage caused to the integrity of the forest was not irreversible.

Then, in 1970, the export woodchip industry arrived, and with it the practice of clearfelling vast areas of forest in a short time. The tonnage of timber removed from the forests increased rapidly to unprecedented levels. New capital-intensive technology was used to rip through logging coupes like a lawnmower through tall grass. Suddenly, the native forests which had largely survived the initial impact of white settlement were put in jeopardy.

Some of the clearfelled areas were replanted with pines - productive sources of timber, at least in the short term, although quite unsuitable as habitats for native species. Other areas - the majority - have been left to regenerate. However, it is very much a matter of debate *what* is regenerating, and whether the 'regen' bears much relationship to the old-growth native forest which it has replaced.

NOT THE SAME

In their attempts to win the media war, the timber industry has regularly shown off regen taken a few years after a clearfelling operation. They naturally chose vistas to photograph with some care, but there is no doubt that much of the regen is growing vigorously, and that a superficial glance might suggest that the forest is healthier than before. It is this which has given rise to the preposterous claims of industry spokesmen that forests which were previously 'senescent' or 'overmature' are actually being *improved*.

However, almost all the trees in areas of regen are of the same age. This is quite different from the situation in old growth forests of the region. In the last few decades, ecologists have come to understand that in old-growth native forests of this general type, diversity of tree age is crucial to their quality as a habitat for wildlife. The larger tree-living marsupials of the region, and many birds, are unable to find hollows for shelter in trees younger than 80 to 100 years, and the best habitat trees are considerably older than that.

Hence the 'senescent over-mature trees', despised as timber, are vital if the forests are to remain home to their feathered and furry inhabitants. The highest density of rare and endangered native flora and fauna are not surprisingly found where large stands of these trees still exist. It is these areas - such as the Egan Peaks/Yowaka, Tantawangalo and Coolangubra forests - which the N.S.W. State Forestry Commission seems determined to attack at the earliest opportunity, and which conservationists are determined to protect.

But problems with the regen go beyond its lack of hospitality to wildlife. The south east forests are adapted to periodic fires, which have almost certainly occurred at regular intervals for a very long time. Indeed, fires have helped to build the characteristic mixed-age structure of the forests; older trees typically survive them and only the understorey is burnt out, reducing the fire hazard for several years.

Fire in regen is another matter. Where it has occurred, it has burnt through the dense

young trees and shrubs with unparalleled ferocity, razing them to the ground and resulting in even denser stands of thin stick-like secondary regeneration. This quickly becomes a fire hazard once again and is most unlikely ever to produce sawlogs or large old habitat trees.

There are grave concerns that at some time - let us hope it never happens - a major fire will burn in the south east, feeding on the tens of thousands of hectares of young even-aged regen but also raging through areas of mature forest. Such a fire could destroy the timber industry entirely, to say nothing of endangered plants and animals. It would be the Chernobyl of the Australian woodchip industry - and remember how many 'experts' said a Chernobyl-type incident could never happen ...

For these reasons, conservationists believe that clearfelling of native old-growth forests should cease.

Perhaps there is a place for low-key, selective sawlogging - but not at the cutting rate of the recent past in areas of largely undisturbed native forest.

In the latter half of this century, employment in the sawlog industry has suffered long-term decline. A sawmill closed in Bega only a couple of months ago, the latest of a succession of contractions. Despite claims to the contrary, this is not because of 'land grabs' by conservationists. The sawlog industry has been overcutting for a long time, and failing to replant and maintain its resource. Until production of sawlogs is put on a sustainable footing, this industry will dwindle as it pushes its resource base towards extinction. The parallel with Eden's earlier whaling industry is poignant.

PLANTATIONS ARE THE FUTURE

What then is the conservation movement's scenario for future employment in the region?

Firstly, it must be said that the timber industry is at present a smaller employer than may appear judging by the noise it makes and the political muscle it is able to muster. According to Harris-Daishowa's own E.I.S., published only two years ago, the timber industry employs only 6% of the labour force in the Eden woodchip concession zone.

Farming and tourism are both far larger employers than the timber industry - and both will be enhanced through large reserves of native forest: the former, because its water catchments will be protected, the latter because with adequate imagination, planning and investment these remarkable ecosystems will attract increasing numbers of visitors.

However, conservationists believe that there is no need for further decline of the few hundred jobs currently supported by the timber industry, if it rapidly changes course and undergoes restructuring comparable to that experienced by other industry in the last decade.

The key to its survival is a plantation strategy. Plantations must be grown over large enough areas to provide an ample sustainable supply of sawlogs - and perhaps sufficient non-structural timber to continue generating a significant proportion of Australia's pulpwood resource.

There are already sizeable areas of rapidly growing pine plantations. Notwithstanding their environmental undesirability, these exotic monocultures are a fact of life. The timber they eventually yield will provide a useful future softwood resource - for both sawlogs and pulp.

However, hardwood plantations, employing native eucalypt species, show enormous promise. It is an indictment of the forest industry (and a good indication of its blithe confidence in having unlimited, indefinite access to native forests) that it has only considered these as a serious option in very recent times. The young trial plots which have been planted do not provide definitive answers on the viability of native hardwood plantations in this region, but early indications suggest that growth rates faster than those in pine plantations can be achieved.

Such plantations could provide pulpwood from periodic thinnings, and high-quality hardwood sawlogs on reaching maturity. They could be planted in some of the areas of regen, but preferably on previously cleared land. A rapid large-scale program of establishing eucalypt plantations would, within a period of a few years, obviate the industry's need to derive any pulpwood at all from native forests. Fire hazard could be controlled more easily than in dense regen.

Plantations are not a total panacea. There will, no doubt, be environmental problems and costs - for instance, will it be possible to avoid the use of pesticides and fertilisers? Nevertheless, they are clearly the future for the region's timber industry, if it is to have a future. From the point of view of workers in the industry, their families and communities, a massive plantation program would have one very considerable advantage: it would create jobs, which would more than compensate for job losses as extractive forestry is phased out of native forests.

THE CATCH

There is, of course, a catch. Substantial investment will be required to underwrite the establishment cost of a restructured industry. It is precisely this investment which a company such as Daishowa shows little interest in making - at least in our part of the world. Typically, large transnationals of this ilk prefer to sniff around the third world, buying up native forests which have cost nothing in monetary terms to create. The fact that these forests are priceless does not show up on the corporate balance sheets.

The catch is not insuperable, but it does necessitate far more Australian's become involved in resolving the forest impasse. It is not enough to voice concern for the protection of our native forests, or to express a wish for the reforestation of cleared land. Ultimately, if it is to happen, we must pay the price. Governments, State and Federal, must be told loud and clear that we are willing to pay this price, indeed that we demand it.

Once the penny drops for the two major parties, which at present seem interested only in competing to be tight-fisted, no doubt the economists and lawyers will quickly get to work to make it all happen. A 'green' tax on paper use to fund reforestation projects is one possibility, and there are many others.

One thing is clear. Without major change, this society will continue into the next decade bitterly divided over forest issues. As our native forests dwindle, the scrapping will become more intense. Moreover, for a wide range of reasons - not least to play our part in ameliorating the Greenhouse Effect - we must get serious about reforestation now.

The much despised, dirty, layabout, greenie hippies who catalysed the end of rainforest logging at Terania Creek understood this ten years ago. Let's hope our politicians are no more than a decade behind.

POSTSCRIPT

This article was written nearly a month ago and was submitted as an unsolicited feature

article to the Canberra Times. It was rejected by the C.T. on the basis that the Canberra community is already quite familiar with the issues discussed, and the august organ in question had already given the issue 'in depth' coverage over the years.

Our evaluation of the situation is somewhat different. We believe that this community is not yet fully aware of the issues - and that as awareness grows the momentum of our campaign will become unstoppable. We are grateful to Woroni for covering the issue more adequately than the mainstream media have so far deemed necessary.

Logging is now underway in each of the four major areas specified by conservationists as most in need of immediate reservation. This can only be interpreted as a provocative pre-emptive strike - a wrecking operation to destroy the conservation value of the areas as quickly as possible before public opinion moves against the export woodchip industry and its stooges in the NSW Forestry Commission.

As a result, the South East Forest Alliance has launched a large and growing campaign of peaceful resistance. Nearly 200 people have already been arrested, and more actions are planned almost each day.

We urge students to become involved in this campaign. This is one environmental struggle in which you can make a difference. At ANU, a campus-based action group is currently being formed. Join it! Visit the South East Forest Alliance base camp, at Reedy Creek near Eden, at your earliest opportunity. From the base camp, you can go on stunning forest walks (it may be your last chance to see these forests) and participate in peaceful resistance if you so choose.

Contact the Conservation Council on (062) 477808 if you need more information - or on campus get in touch with Kate Andrews of the Forest Action Group, c/o the ANU Student Association.

ITS NOW OR NEVER FOR THE SOUTH EAST FORESTS!

Sid Walker,
Convenor,
Forestry Working Group,
Conservation Council of the SE Region &
Canberra.

CHEQUES

BANK

The two different accounts that can be held with Westpac are an Investment Account (this must have a minimum monthly balance of \$500), or the 'Advantage Saver' this is more the "standard" Westpac account and allows access through auto-tellers. The charges on this account are sealed according to their balances and the number of withdrawals per month.

Accounts with a balance of \$3000 or over, are permitted 25 'items' per month (an 'item' being a withdrawal or cheque deposit). Accounts with a balance between \$500-\$2999 are allowed 12 'items' per month, and accounts of less than \$500 - 6 'items' per month. Every 'item' after the number specified above, costs 30cents.

The only exemptions offered by Westpac are on the accounts of people under 21. These accounts are allowed 25 'items' if their balance exceeds \$3000. If the account holds less than \$1000 they are entitled to 12 'items' before becoming liable for the 30 cents charge per item. Accounts that have no transactions for 12 months are charged a flat rate charge of \$5.00.

The State Bank charges are primarily levied against cheque accounts. A 'standard' cheque account, is charged at \$8 per quarter. Less than 40 transactions and no charge is incurred. After the 40, the customer must pay 24 cents per transaction, as well as 24 cents for the forty previous transactions. For every 100 remaining in the account per month, a rebate of \$1.00 is returned to the account. There are no charges levied against savings accounts, except for standard government charges.

The ANZ Bank has a quarterly charge of \$10.50 on cheque accounts. Customers can make 40 transactions on their 'Access' accounts before becoming liable for any charges. After 40 transactions a charge is levied against all 40, at 25 cents per transaction, then 25 cents for each transaction after this. The only charges levied against their High Performance account are standard government charges.

From 1 January 1989 a monthly fee of \$1.50 will apply on certain passbook savings accounts and keyboard savings accounts when the balance of the account is below \$250 at any time during the month and funds are withdrawn from the account.

A 'special concession' applies to people aged 18-24. The minimum monthly balance on these accounts must be \$100 (and funds have been withdrawn during the month) before the fee of \$1.50 is applicable.

EXEMPTIONS

Accounts that have not been used, or have had deposits only in a month.

Accounts in receipt of AUSTUDY payments, AUSTUDY payments or assistance for isolated children from the department of Finance.

Charities and non-profit organisations.

Accounts in receipt of the age pension, service pensions, disability pensions or war widows pensions family allowance supplement, unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, invalid pensions, widows pensions, supporting parents, rehabilitation allowances and special benefits.

The National Australia Bank does not levy any charges against savings or passbook accounts, yet their ordinary cheque account is liable for a flat rate charge of \$3 per month. The first 14 transactions in these accounts are free, then a charge of 25 cents per transaction is instituted against all following transactions as well as the first 14.

It seems inevitable that the National Australia, ANZ and State Banks will eventually levy charges against savings accounts, following the two largest banks in Australia, the Commonwealth and WESTPAC. The banks have offered, by way of explaining the introduction of these charges, that often used accounts, or accounts with small sums in them, end up costing them money. In this user pay world, the charges are now being bounced back onto the customer. Considering marketing (and banking trends) I would go even further to suggest that as these charges become the 'norm', credit unions and building societies will also follow suit.

WESTPAC

STATE BANK

ANZ

COMMONWEALTH BANK

NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK

SYDNEY UNI DRAMATIC SOCIETY
INVITES YOU TO CELEBRATE ITS CENTENARY AND ENTER

WRITE OFF

A PLAYWRITING COMPETITION

WRITE-OFF is open to all tertiary students, or people aged 26 years or under

1st Prize: \$200.00
2nd Prize: \$100.00
3rd Prize: \$50.00

winning entries will be performed at the Seymour Theatre during the

FESTIVAL OF AUSTRALASIAN STUDENT THEATRE

judging panel will include the renowned Australian playwright

Mr Michael Gow

If you would like an entry form, or further information, contact

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CLASSIFIEDS

WANTED - One wonderful human being to share a group house in O'Connor with a mature-aged female classicist and a dramatically inclined female scientist. We are looking for someone who is easy-going, fun to live with and fairly left. Is that you?

The house is 10-15 mins cycle to uni - close to the O'Connor shops and bus stops. It also has a great garden with a vegie patch, fruit trees and BBQ. Rent \$50/week
Phone: Alusha on 476869(h)
(49)3131(w)

or leave a message at the Students' Association



TUTORING

-Music-Brass/Reeds
-Egyptian Hieroglyphics
-Arabic for Tourists
ph Joe Sheard 542852 ah

HEY REBBECA YOU'VE WON!!!

The Competition "Test Drive a Macintosh" is over and a winner has been drawn. ANUTECH would like to congratulate Rebecca Scott, a science student at A.N.U., for winning the competition. She is now the happy owner of an SE Macintosh. We are sure you will enjoy this computer, as it will aid you immensely with your studies. It will certainly beat queueing for the librarys' Macintoshes!! For all of us who didn't win, thanks for entering and watch out for the next promotion!!

THEATRESPORTS

at TAU

Just for the fun of it!!

TAU Theatre's first season for 1989 is to start on Sunday 9 April at 7pm with a performance every Sunday night until 21 May.

A bigger, brighter season is promised as the teams gear up for the chance to represent the ACT in Perth at the National Finals in November 1989 and Australia at the Commonwealth Games in Auckland in 1990 (following season two at TAU in September/October).

Teams are now being asked to enrol, enrolment fee is \$20 per player. In order to ensure the highest standard of playing, more involvement by the audience and more exciting 'challenge matches', all participants will attend two compulsory workshops, a production rehearsal and coaching sessions throughout the season.

Michael Johnstone (ex Four Sooths team member and last season's timekeeper, Darryl Dodgem) will be conducting workshops as well as being TAU's resident 'technique' judge.

Jane Thompson (General Manager of the ACT Arts Council, ex-Sidetrack Theatre, Sydney) will be the resident 'storyline' judge.

A different celebrity judge will appear each week to judge

entertainment'. Greg Robson ("Robbo") from Capital Television will be the celebrity judge for 9 April. More 'surprise' judges will be announced during the season.

A strange Shakesperian M. C. (Domenic Mico) will be leading the proceedings with much Mimi throwing and audience involvement.

An enormous amount of fun is promised for all the participants and spectators.

Season tickets for the full seven week season are available for \$48 (\$32 concession holders).

Single tickets for each performance are \$8 (\$5.50 concessions holders).

Bookings are recommended. Phone 480911.

For further information, contact the ANU Theatresports Club, through the SA Office. Enrolment forms are available.

The ANU Theatresports Club runs free Theatresports Workshops in the ANU Arts Centre Rehearsal Room Wednesdays at 6.30pm and Fridays at 12.30pm.



COUNTER LUNCH OR TEA
FOR ONLY
\$2.95

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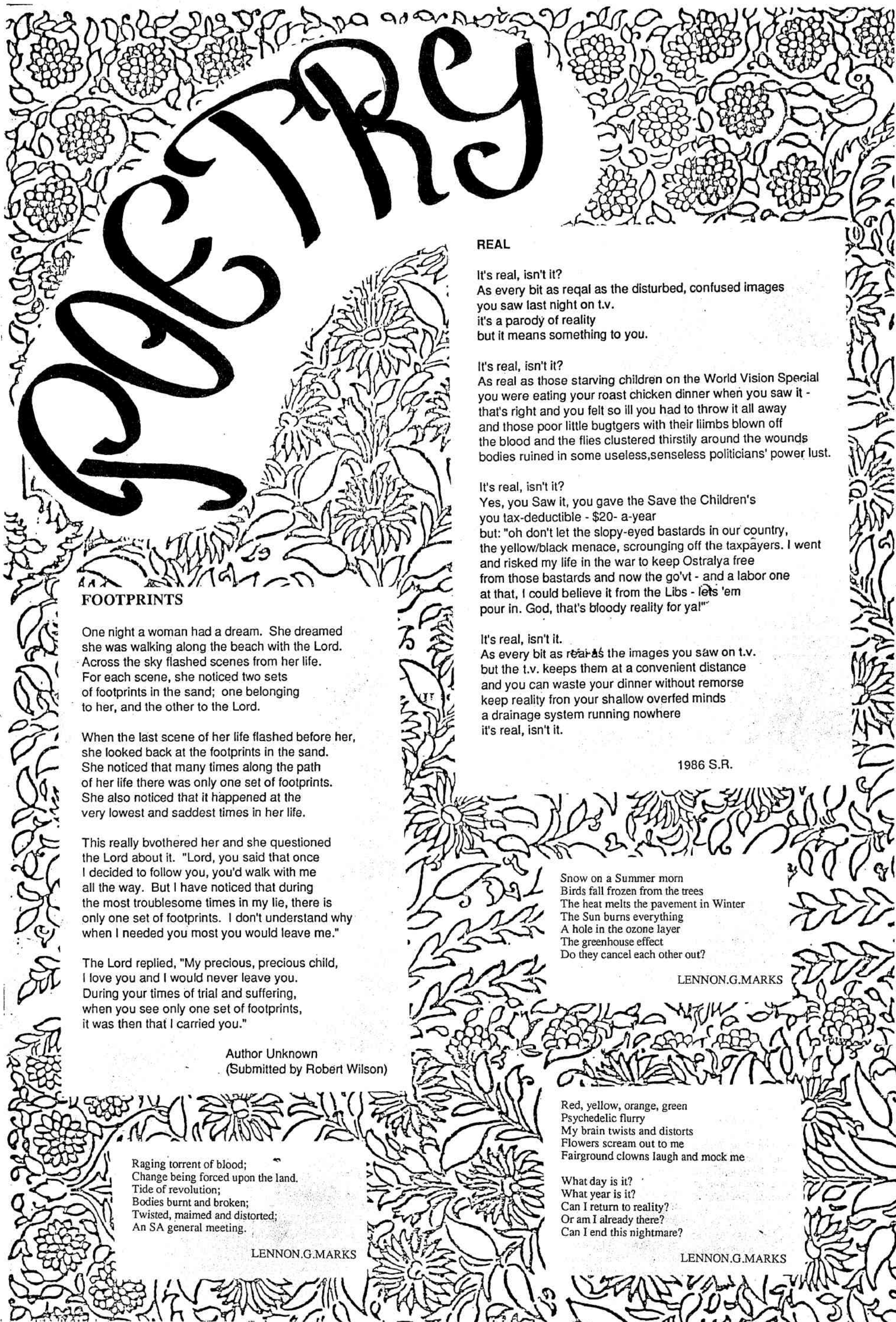
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WORONI. 15



REALITY

FOOTPRINTS

One night a woman had a dream. She dreamed she was walking along the beach with the Lord. Across the sky flashed scenes from her life. For each scene, she noticed two sets of footprints in the sand; one belonging to her, and the other to the Lord.

When the last scene of her life flashed before her, she looked back at the footprints in the sand. She noticed that many times along the path of her life there was only one set of footprints. She also noticed that it happened at the very lowest and saddest times in her life.

This really bothered her and she questioned the Lord about it. "Lord, you said that once I decided to follow you, you'd walk with me all the way. But I have noticed that during the most troublesome times in my life, there is only one set of footprints. I don't understand why when I needed you most you would leave me."

The Lord replied, "My precious, precious child, I love you and I would never leave you. During your times of trial and suffering, when you see only one set of footprints, it was then that I carried you."

Author Unknown
(Submitted by Robert Wilson)

Raging torrent of blood;
Change being forced upon the land.
Tide of revolution;
Bodies burnt and broken;
Twisted, maimed and distorted;
An SA general meeting.

LENNON.G.MARKS

REAL

It's real, isn't it?
As every bit as real as the disturbed, confused images
you saw last night on t.v.
it's a parody of reality
but it means something to you.

It's real, isn't it?
As real as those starving children on the World Vision Special
you were eating your roast chicken dinner when you saw it -
that's right and you felt so ill you had to throw it all away
and those poor little bugtgers with their limbs blown off
the blood and the flies clustered thirstily around the wounds
bodies ruined in some useless, senseless politicians' power lust.

It's real, isn't it?
Yes, you saw it, you gave the Save the Children's
you tax-deductible - \$20- a-year
but: "oh don't let the slopy-eyed bastards in our country,
the yellow/black menace, scrounging off the taxpayers. I went
and risked my life in the war to keep Ostralya free
from those bastards and now the go'vt - and a labor one
at that, I could believe it from the Libs - lets 'em
pour in. God, that's bloody reality for ya!"

It's real, isn't it.
As every bit as real as the images you saw on t.v.
but the t.v. keeps them at a convenient distance
and you can waste your dinner without remorse
keep reality from your shallow overfed minds
a drainage system running nowhere
it's real, isn't it.

1986 S.R.

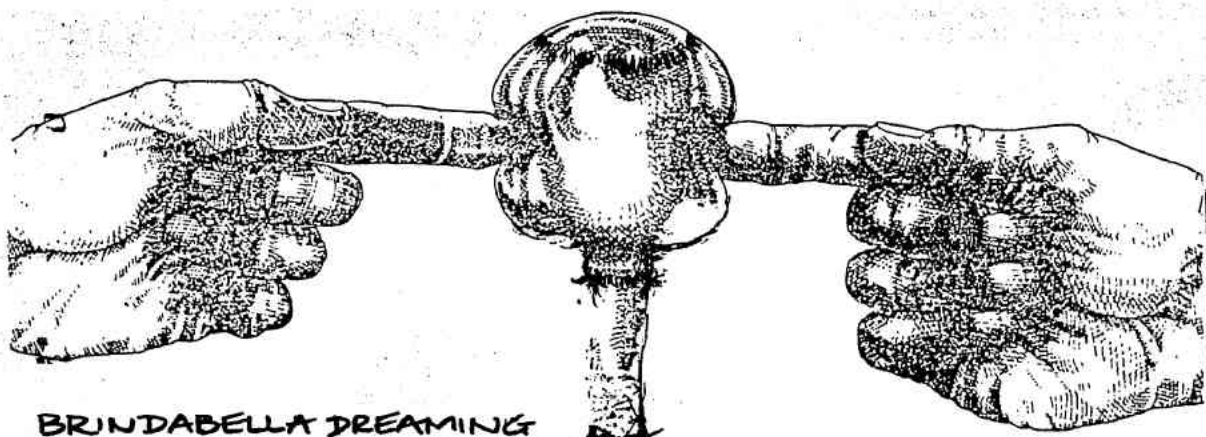
Snow on a Summer morn
Birds fall frozen from the trees
The heat melts the pavement in Winter
The Sun burns everything
A hole in the ozone layer
The greenhouse effect
Do they cancel each other out?

LENNON.G.MARKS

Red, yellow, orange, green
Psychedelic flurry
My brain twists and distorts
Flowers scream out to me
Fairground clowns laugh and mock me

What day is it?
What year is it?
Can I return to reality?
Or am I already there?
Can I end this nightmare?

LENNON.G.MARKS



BRINDABELLA DREAMING

Afternoon
 The sun finds
 Easy play
 Through dripping gums
 The forest web
 That shrouds
 The elven runners'
 Tripping toes.
 Psychotic fungoid
 Psilocybin totem
 Joker
 Cuts a crisp smile
 Flies a dream
 Trajectory.
 Maniacal
 Grin harlequins
 They stoop and heed
 The shrieking woos
 Of every shroom -
 "Eat me!"
 "No, me!"
 They ate the lot.
 The inky stems
 And golden bells
 Those slimy heralds
 Fourth-dimensional
 Fauna spawning
 Spurning
 Screaming
 Dreaming.

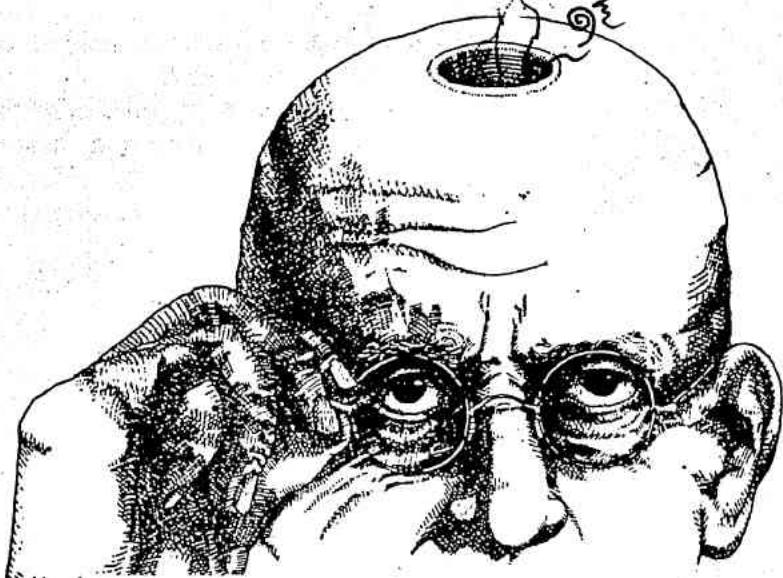
POEMS from the red journal

by Simon Frogatt OR FROG.



THE REGAL ROMP

THE KING EXPRESSED DISPLEASURE
 AT THE JESTER'S PUERILE JAUNTS
 THE QUEEN WAS AGITATED
 BY HER DAUGHTER'S TACTLESS TAUNTS
 THE PRINCE WAS SLAYING DRAGONS
 IN A DISTANT MOUNTAIN RANGE
 AN EARL WAS SNORTING POWDERS
 AND HIS HEAD WAS FEELING STRANGE
 THE DUKE WAS PLAYING BILLIARDS
 WITH HIS COUSIN IN THE TOWER
 THE DUCHESS WHISTLED BALLADS
 TO HER FANNY IN THE SHOWER
 THE LADIES PLAYED AT CROQUET
 SWINGING MALLETS ON THE LAWN
 THE GENTRY SHOT AT PIGEONS
 AS THEY ROOSTED IN THE CORN
 THE BARON PLUCKED HIS CELLO STRINGS
 AND SMOKED A FAT CIGAR
 THE TOWNSFOLK STONED A CRIMINAL
 THEN COATED HIM IN TAR
 THE BARONESS WAS WHEEZING
 AS SHE SEALED ALL HER MAIL
 THE COURTIER'S WERE SINGING
 AS THEY CHUGGED ON PINTS OF ALE
 THE NECROMANCER CACKLED
 AS A HOG BECAME A TOAD
 THE SERFS WERE HEARD TO BLASPHEME
 AS THEY WORKED UPON A ROAD
 THE SHAMAN READ THE ENTRAILS
 OF A ROOSTER SLAIN AT NOON
 THE OSTLER DROPPED HIS BREECHES
 AND THE MAIDS WERE SEEN TO SWOON
 THE GUARDSMEN TEASED THE CROCODILES
 THAT FROLICKED IN THE MOAT
 THE TAILOR SEWED A CROWN
 UPON THE MONARCH'S FAVORITE COAT
 THE KNIGHTS WERE BRAVELY JOUSTING
 IN THEIR AWKWARD SUITS OF STEEL
 THE BLACKSMITH KICKED THE CHICKENS
 AS HE WORKED UPON A WHEEL
 THE POTTER CHEWED TOBACCO
 AS HE SHAPED A MIGHTY PHALLUS
 ANOTHER WORKING DAY WITHIN
 THE CONFINES OF THE PALACE



Images

BILOXI BLUES

The Only Movie Review...

For those of you that missed it last time, this is a review column that attempts to give an opinion on the latest movies and what's good to vege to and what's not. Our views can be biased if we like, so don't take our ratings as the be all and end all - if we trash a teeny-bopper flick then don't think it's one to avoid. Half the time these can be the best fun to laugh at!

Finally, a few theatre movies have been reviewed this issue, as may happen in the future if it turns out popular. Remember to keep watching for more competitions regarding this. Now, on with the movies...

John Simpson.

Rating Guide

- HD - Excellent
- D - Very Good
- Cr - Good
- P1 - Average
- P2 - Subaverage
- N - Pathetic



"Oh no not another movie about army training" we all say together with our arms waving in the air. Well, this movie isn't as bad as others of the genre, but you can't really expect anything new from it. The second part of Neil Simon's trilogy (following "Brighton Beach Memoirs"), "Biloxi Blues" is a nice little romp through life in the army.

Matthew Broderick plays Eugene, a new recruit sent to Biloxi, Mississippi, where he presumably is to be made into a real soldier. The first problem is that the company's sergeant (Christopher Walken) is a lunatic, due to the fact that he swapped part of his brains for a steel head plate in an earlier conflict. Also, the sergeant takes an immediate dislike to Eugene (probably because of his name), and uses him to get at the rest of the men.

There are good sides to the war though, as Eugene discovers, and it brings him many new and exciting experiences. Not the least of which is the loss of his virginity in one of the funniest 'first time' scenes I've ever seen, followed by his meeting the 'perfect girl' and falling in love. The whole story comes together when the sergeant gets drunk and offers Eugene another hole in the head, with an interesting result.

A lighthearted little movie that wouldn't really have left the ground without Broderick. Don't expect heaps of action or laughs, but it will give some good, fun entertainment.

Rating : D

the Serpent and the Rainbow

Ever had a really bad trip where the world becomes all dark and college food becomes appealing? If so, then you'll probably be able to sympathise with the main character in this, the latest of Wes Craven's horror flicks.

"The Serpent and the Rainbow" is a relatively new idea in horror, using the disturbing and unreal aspects of voodoo and witchcraft. Bill Pullman ("Spaceballs") is an anthropologist who goes to Haiti to investigate reports of a powder that kills people, and then brings them back to life as zombies (he also deals in novelties and party tricks). After he discovers too much, the ruling authorities take action by firstly nailing his manhood to a chair (!), and then finally making him a victim of the magic powder.

For those of you that don't recognise the name of Wes Craven, he is the director responsible for the first "Nightmare On Elm Street", and it's easy to draw similarities between the two, especially in the final few scenes. As expected, the special effects are first class and some of the images Craven presents are not very nice (kiddies should be warned not to try these stunts themselves). The acting is adequate, but Bill Pullman really should see a different hairdresser. His screen lover, Cathy Tyson ("Mona Lisa"), has sufficient appeal to more than make up for this however.



So for those of you that love a good scream you won't find much better. The stereo effects are superb also, so try and see it on a new VCR if possible. It would be advisable to keep it only for mature audiences however, because there's no telling how many young kids might try to bury the family dog just to see how it reacts.

In all, excellent entertainment for horror fans.

Rating : H D

Images
COMING SOON

RAIN MAN

Undoubtedly the movie everyone's heard of, "Rainman" is the story of a young money-hungry SOB (Tom Cruise) who discovers his departed father's \$3 million has been left to an autistic savant - a mentally disabled man who turns out to be his older brother (Dustin Hoffman). 'Kidnapping' his brother to get the money as ransom, Cruise's character discovers a bond between them, and also that fire alarms are not good entertainment for these types.

Now you've probably heard the acting is better than yesterdays

meatloaf and Hoffman is amazing in his portrayal, but all I saw were two competent actors filling roles in a convincing manner. True, Cruise's character is pretty close to the real thing, but he was a perfect choice (they've even got the same noses!). I guess that all good acting is being able to be comfortably realistic.

So see it if you haven't, don't be disappointed if you find it too slow, and appreciate the difficulty they must have had turning this into something entertaining.

Rating : H D +

running on empty

Your favourite TV shows are coming back.



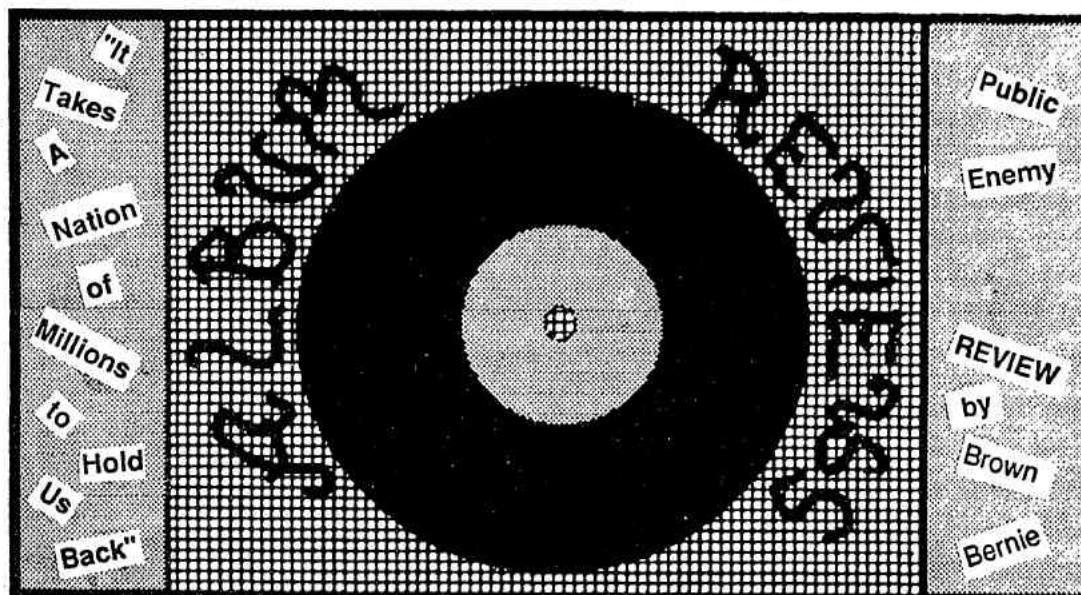
Images

The feminists will have a field day on this one! "Dangerous Liaisons" is one wierd movie set in pre-revolutionary France where deceit and sex go together like politics and infidelity. Glenn Close ("Fatal Attraction") stars as the Marquise de Merteuil, a woman intent on seeking vengeance against a past lover. To do this, she gets another ex-lover to corrupt his soon-to-be bride in ways unspeakable, which he does with much enthusiasm. This gentleman goes by the name of Vicomte de Valmont (John Malkovich) and he plays a real bastard (and is he U.L.G.Y.I.). However, another woman comes his way, and he finds for the first time that he is in love (ahhh...).

Rating : D

She is Madame de Tourvel, played by Michelle Pfeiffer. Eventually, she falls for Vicomte for unknown reasons, and his life gets really mixed up. No more late night croissant hunts for him (well, almost).

The rest of the movie becomes furiously dramatic, and you may as well see it to discover the ending. Perhaps a touch over acted, it is a superb movie and good to see with friends. Keep the suspicious wives right away though.



Public Enemy's most recent album entitled "It Takes A Nation of Millions to Hold Us Back" is a truly remarkable record. Released in the latter half of 1988, it is the most accomplished piece of work yet to come from the four rappers from Long Island, N.Y. "... Nation of Millions ..." is rap music at its best, Run DMC may have broader appeal, but it is Public Enemy who are the creative force in rap.

The lyrics are intelligent, incisive and politically loaded. The musical accompaniment goes beyond the Standard hip-hop beat that underpins much modern rap. Undulating rhythms, sampling, voice overs and piercing sirens give

the music a unique and haunting quality. There are many high points on the album, the best tracks being "Rebel Without a Pause", "Louder than a Bomb" and "Don't Believe the Hype". "She Watch Channel Zero?!" is perhaps the only weak track, with its incongruous heavy metal guitar accompaniment.

"... Nation of millions ..." takes rap in new directions at a time when the rap style is probing for new possibilities and forms.

The musical influence and quality of this album will surely outlive the storm of controversy that has surrounded Public Enemy in recent times.



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Wet Patch is a regular column for and about men.

Gender Politics

Sexism and feminism may seem to be only relevant to women. After all, it's women who miss out on jobs or promotion in the workforce. It's women who suffer wolf-whistles, unwanted sexual advances and rape. It's women who are under-represented in Australian politics. It's women whose bodies are continually objectified in pornography and the media. It's women who are invisible in our language.

If we question these facts more closely, however, we can see clearly that sexism and feminism involve men. If women don't participate in the workforce and politics, who do? Who subject women to wolf-whistles and rape? Who is visible in our language?

These are all important and widespread examples of the ways in which men benefit from sexism. They are examples of men's power over women. This structure of male power over women can be called 'patriarchy'. Men have a vested interest in perpetuating the existence of gender inequalities, of sexism, because they (we men) gain a lot from them. What we gain is power, privilege, prestige and an entire group of people that we can feel superior to: women.

Sometimes men's power over women is expressed in individual actions, such as when a man whistles at a passing woman, or remains talking while women wash up after a meeting. Particular incidences of power are easy to recognise; a male bank manager refuses a loan to an unmarried woman, a group of young men rape a woman they know. We can also see beyond these individual acts of force or oppression to a *structure* of power. By and large the people who run the corporations, the government departments and the universities are men, who so arrange things that it is extremely difficult for women to get access to top positions. This is one example of the structural nature of men's power. This structural level of patriarchal power shapes in turn the individual interactions between men and women.

Strategies for Change:

- Inform yourself.
- Affirm that you can change.
- Talk to people.
- Put yourself in the picture.
- Ask what you can do about it.
- Make it a priority.
- Be willing to listen and learn.
- Accept criticism and learn to use it for personal change.
- Move beyond guilt paralysis.
- We are the problem.
- Silence is complicity.
- Hope in the power to change your self.
- Allow yourself to be wrong.

- Talk to men.
- Listen to women.
- Respond to both.

- Actively support women's struggles.
- Acknowledge difficulties, deal with the ones you can, identify and be honest about the ones you can't.

The benefits to men of sexism/patriarchy exist on a global scale too. We (men) collectively earn 90% of the world's income, and own 99% of its property. We commit around 90% of crimes of violence, including 100% of rapes.

Sexist behaviour is culpable behaviour, behaviour which those who do it are responsible for because they do it. It suits those who behave in sexist ways that they should continue to do so. Men gain a lot from sexism: being looked after throughout our lives, cooked and washed for, fed, cleaned away after, soothed and pampered, stroked and flattered. No sexism, and we have to grow up and take care of ourselves, and come to terms with not being so very special after all.

Sexism includes all the aspects of our behaviour, customs, language and social institutions that create, reinforce or result from disadvantages experienced by women. Feminism means a redistribution of power in our society so that men as a group cease to exercise power over and oppress women as a group.

All men benefit from this sexism. We live in a patriarchal society. It operates in our interests. This society is unfair and unjust.

I can walk through Garema Place in Civic or anywhere else at 3 am. and feel far less threatened, because I have the knowledge that I will not be raped or whistled at or followed. For a woman, such a space is potentially and practically very different. I, as a man, can feel confidence and power in public situations, because they are populated and defined largely by men. On rare occasions I may be frightened - when I have to walk past a big group of drunken loud men for example. A woman is likely to experience this feeling as almost everyday experience.

As men, we have grown up learning to exercise power over women. We've learnt that the patriarchal power we have is 'natural', that it can't be changed. This way of thinking is part of the ideology of sexism, that justifies and legitimates women's oppression. But patriarchal power can be changed.

Responding to the challenge

Our first reaction to all this may be to feel threatened and hostile. If we can get past this phase, guilt is often the next phase. Skip them both. Guilt is a negative emotion which paralyzes us, making us feel worthless and incapable. But there is so much we can actually do and so much to be done if we are serious about challenging sexism.

Why avoid guilt? Because it is paralysing. From my experience, feeling a whole lot of guilt and having a really bad time, because I've been told by a woman that I'm sexist, is useless. My sexist behaviour didn't actually change. It was far more productive to think: "Yes, what I did was sexist. Well, what am I going to do about it? I'll stop doing it, just get serious and not do it again." This is far better (in my experience) than drowning in self-pity and not changing.

The fact that we (men) have lots of power and benefit from the oppression of women won't go away or disappear if we start feeling really guilty and sad. It's more likely that we'll drain women's emotional energies when they are around us, and put other men off from ever considering these issues. The oppression will only stop when men stop doing it.

Challenging sexism is about *our* growth. It enables me, as an individual, to live a more fulfilling and exploratory life. It is healthy. This change can enable us to establish sensitive and honest relationships with women, and to build more open and trusting friendships with men.

We must be prepared to change ourselves. This is tough, fun, exciting. Here are two small but radical things you can do, today.

1. Listen to what women say. We (men) traditionally dominate conversations. We speak more, break into women's sentences, and don't listen. Notice other men doing this - and then notice yourself. Also listen to women in a wider sense by reading feminist literature. Respond to and support women's political initiatives and campaigns. This might mean supporting the existence of a women's room on campus, or promoting an equal opportunity program at your work.

2. Don't let other men's sexist comments slip by without comment, and never comply with their put-downs of gay men and lesbians. Try saying "I find that really offensive ...", "What you've said offends me because it puts down women.", "I don't agree with your hostility to gays." etc. Doing this is scary, but worth it.

michael flood.

P.S. I will be expanding on all this in the next 'Wet Patch'. Write me a letter! Or come and talk, I'll definitely listen.

I'VE GOT A RIGHT TO BE MAD

At the end of time, billions of people were scattered on a great plain before God's throne. Some of the groups near the front talked heatedly, not cringing with shame but with belligerence.

"How can God judge us? How can He know about suffering?" snapped a joking brunette. She jerked back a sleeve to reveal a tattooed number from a Nazi concentration camp. "We endured terror beatings, torture, death."

In another group, a black man lowered his collar. "What about this?" he demanded, showing an ugly rope burn. "Lynched for no crime but being black! We've suffocated in slave ships, been wrenched from loved ones, toiled till only death gave relief."

Far out across the plain were hundreds of such groups. Each one had a complaint against God for the evil and suffering being permitted in this world.

How lucky God was to live in Heaven, where all was sweetness and light, where there was no weeping, no fer, no hunger, no hatred. Indeed, what did God know about what men and women had been forced to endure in this world? "After all, God leads a pretty sheltered life," they said.

So each group sent out a leader, chosen because he had suffered the most. There was a Jew, a black, an untouchable from India, an illegitimate, a person from Hiroshima and one from a Siberian slave camp. In the centre of the plain they consulted with each other. At last, they were ready to present their case.

It was rather simple: Before God would be qualified to be their judge,

he must endure what they had endured. Their decision was that God should be sentenced to live on earth as a human.

But because He was God, they set certain safeguards to be sure he could not use His divine powers to help Himself:

Let Him be born a Jew.

Let the legitimacy of His birth be doubted so that none will know who is really His father.

Let Him champion a cause so just but so radical that it brought down upon Him the hate, condemnation and eliminating efforts of every major traditional and established religious authority.

Let Him try to describe what no man or woman has ever seen, tasted, heard or smelled. Let Him try to communicate God to people.

Let him be betrayed by his dearest friends. Let him be indicted on false charges and tried before a prejudiced jury and convicted by a cowardly judge.

Let Him see what it is to be terribly alone, completely abandoned by every living thing. Let Him be tortured, and let Him die the most humiliating death with common thieves.

As each leader announced his portion of the sentence, loud murmurs of approval went up from the great throng of people.

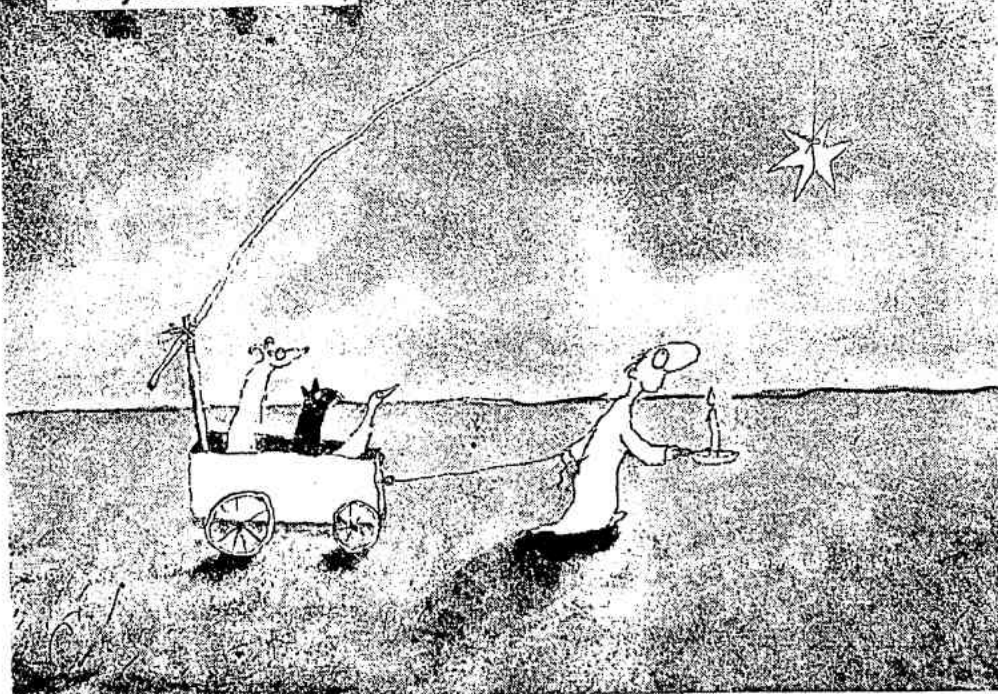
When the last had finished pronouncing sentence, there was a long silence. No one uttered another word. No one moved. For suddenly, all knew - God had already served His sentence.*

* Reprinted from "Right On," by Christian Liberation, Berkeley, California.

Submitted by Peter Lynch.

STUDENTS FOR CHRIST
meets at Burton & Garran
Hall (Function Rm B)
Friday evenings at 8pm
and 1pm Tuesday in
Haydon-Allen G24.

[Eds. note: Is God a "He"??!
Some recent bibles don't limit
God to one sex - is there a
good reason why God
shouldn't be gender neutral?]



the Satanic Verses

Salman Rushdie's writing delights in showing just how much language can do - the vivid and bizarre images it can conjure, the sheer sound of words. He uses sentences that run for pages and then finish in mid-phrase, others only one syllable long, and crams his work with crowds of characters. His work has always been controversial. Mrs Gandhi sued over *Midnight's Children* and succeeded in having one section cut; *Shame*, which satirised Pakistani politics, was banned in that country; and *The Satanic Verses* - well, everyone knows about *The Satanic Verses*.

This then is repeated in a series of hallucinations by Gibreel. These include the story of Ayesha, a girl who, clad in butterflies, leads a group of villagers on a long, arduous journey towards the ocean, which she promises will open to allow them to cross to Mecca. The local zamindar follows behind them in his Mercedes, burying those who have died of exhaustion on the way, and pleading with the pilgrims, who include his wife, to turn back. His skepticism and compassion seem infinitely preferable to Ayesha's hard-hearted purity and mysticism, yet in the end the villagers do appear to reach Mecca.

The novel opens with a tumble of words that twish and dip, now blurring into each other, now forming sharp, swift images, all seeming to fly past at high speed and in great confusion. Which is appropriate, because the two central characters are plunging towards the English Channel from an exploding jumbo jet. As they fall, clinging to each other, they sing, squabble, converse with the ghost of a woman floating on a flying carpet amid the aircraft debris. Finally they land, physically uninjured; however soon afterwards, one, Gibreel, acquires the halo and megalomania of an arch-angel, while the other, Saladin, gains the horns and cloven hooves of a devil.

The Satanic Verses juxtaposes opposites - good and evil, religious and secular, arch-angel and demon - and then sets about blurring the differences between them. Gibreel's striving for the religious and the good leads him to commit insane acts of jealousy and retribution. His virtue is uncompromising and devoid of compassion. It's much easier to sympathise with the miserable Devil. Often it is the arch-angel who seems evil, and the Devil good.

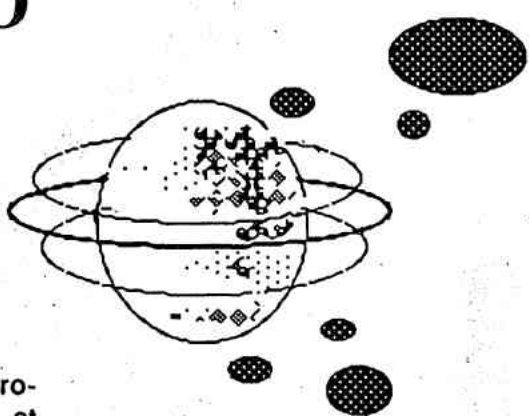
The dream sequences also include a description of an unnamed exiled Imam plotting his return to his country and rise to power, and famously, an account of the birth of a new religion in the desert.

The Satanic Verses covers a huge expanse; from the ancient city in the desert where the prostitutes adopt the names of the prophet's wives, to the film industry in both India and the West, to present day London, complete with riots, racism, voodoo cults in the British police force, and a nightclub whose star attraction is the electrocution of a Margaret Thatcher effigy.

The Khomeini death threat now overshadows any reading of this novel. It's littered with ironies - the description of the Imam, for instance, or the scene where a character called Salman is sentenced to death for blasphemy. But read it for its own sake, not as a gesture to free speech. It may have become a political issue - Rushdie is a political writer - but it's still literature. And if you haven't read Rushdie before, start with *Midnight's Children*, which is in many ways a more tightly constructed novel.

HOW NOT TO MANAGE A PLANET

Human beings could warn other civilisations, says Allan Wirtanen



Frank J. Tipler, associate professor of mathematical physics at Tulane University, New Orleans, irritated his fellow scientists in 1982 by claiming that human beings were the only intelligent species in the Galaxy.

Tipler said that a civilisation only slightly more advanced than our own would be able to build von Neumann machines - intelligent robots that can reproduce themselves. The descendants of original machines, sent on a single space probe by such a civilisation, should be able to reach all the stars in the Galaxy, he argued. If other civilisations existed, Earth should already have been visited by hordes of von Neumann machines. But since there is no evidence of such visits, he said, we must be the only intelligent techno-culture in our Galaxy.

There are of course a large number of alternative theories to explain why Earth has not been visited. One of them is the "cosmic zoo" theory, which says that human beings are in a kind of quarantine, as ours is still a young civilisation. Another possibility is that most technological civilisations destroy themselves within a period of a few hundred years, never reaching the technological level needed for constructing von Neumann machines. This might well happen to human beings, too. Just think about the nuclear arms race, the depletion of atmospheric ozone, the greenhouse effect, acid rain... Tipler suggested that human beings should use von Neumann machines to explore the Galaxy, or populate it with human colonies created from embryos manufactured artificially.

If technological civilisations really do have a habit of terminating themselves, there might be a lesson in this. In fact, the building of von Neumann machines might just give human beings of the future a new purpose for existence, a goal more meaningful than those our species has yet invented. We could perhaps teach something to other civilisations. We might even be able to help young techno-cultures to survive.

At first sight, this must sound like a good candidate for the most idiotic idea one could ever think of. How on earth could human beings ever teach anything to other civilisations? We are hardly a good example to anybody. Our whole history is an endless mess of wars and violence and torture and famine and disease and eco-crises and misery. It is an immensely sad story, disgustingly irritating in its vast outright stupidity. Surely we do not want anyone to imitate our behaviour? But then, what could be a better primary course in planet management than a catalogue of all the mistakes you can possible make?

We have, during our history, made all the mistakes you can imagine, and we have made every one of them over and over again, producing an infinite series of different variations and modifications of each major error, never really learning anything. We have thousands of years of expertise in creating deserts, destroying forests and topsoil, salinating good farmlands, polluting our environment and making social and economic meses out of our societies. The history of humanity would, therefore, be a tremendously valuable lesson for other young techno-cultures on how *not* to treat the biosphere and how *not* to construct your society.

So perhaps human beings should build semi-intelligent or intelligent von Neumann machines which would reproduce themselves, spreading little by little over the Galaxy - and over other galaxies - and present the



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other civilisations with a sorry and detailed account of the history of the Earthpeople. This could be done, for example, via a 14-month-long television programme repeated over and over again for thousands and millions of years (remember Arthur C. Clarke's *2001?*).

Our positive achievements should, of course, also be displayed. If we should ever learn how to solve the problems of erosion, desertification, hunger and global warming - for example by planting billions of food-bearing trees - this could also be a valuable lesson to other civilisations.

If this kind of messenger from another unfortunate culture were to arrive on our planet this year or next, it would be a tremendous help to us in understanding what we ought to do to survive.

But the whole idea of sending spacecraft that would tell an *honest* story about the history of the Earthpeople, with no major omissions, might seem strange to

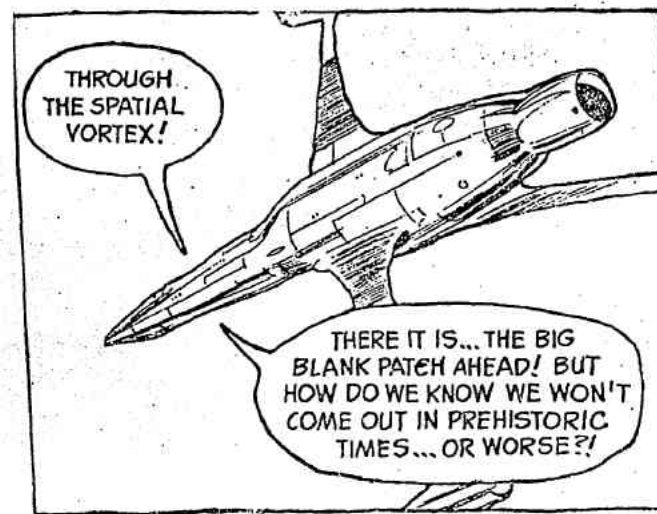
the thinking of the political and scientific establishments of our planet - even if our species were to survive to build its own von Neumann machines.

Allan Wirtanen is a Finnish writer in science and science fiction, based in Tampere.

From *New Scientist* 21 July 1988

Suggested Readers' Poll:

1. What do you think should be the goal of exploring space?
 - a. Scientific
 - b. Resource Exploitation of Extraterrestrial bodies
 - c. Military
 - d. Communication and providing for Humanity's needs on Earth
 - e. Other
2. Do you know of the Club of Rome's prediction that civilization will collapse around 2025 AD?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No



Australia's No. 1 Network is coming to Canberra.



NOTICEBOARD

Newsletter to Clubs and Societies

So, you want to start a club. Or maybe your club has been operating for a while. In either case you are trying to assess whether or not to affiliate with the Students' Association.

What are we offering? - Access to a photocopier;

- Access to a Macintosh
- A Clubs and Societies noticeboard
- Grants for Annual and General meetings
- Grants for publications
- Grants for buying periodicals
- Access to postage paid envelopes
- Access to stationary
- Grants for events which will enhance the lives of your members; or, more especially, the lives of the Under Graduate population

So, how do you affiliate? The easiest way is to obtain a model constitution (either one for a society organised on a collective structure, or an executive structure) and a Register of Clubs and Societies.

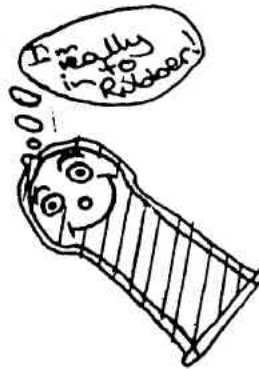
These forms contain the information and clauses that the Clubs and Societies Committee needs to have, in order to consider a Club or Society affiliated (under the rules of Clubs and Societies Committees' constitution)

Basically we need a Constitution (see the Clubs and Societies Constitution for the clause which must be included in your constitution), a membership list of at least 15, executives or (3) trustees names, the bank account of your club or society, and the signatories of this account. Copies of the Clubs and Societies Constitution which sets out what a club must present to the Committee, are available from the Students' Association office.

To affiliate with the Association you can place the above information in the Clubs and Societies Committees' pigeon hole at the Students' Association. To request grants from the committee, you can place a written request in the committee's pigeon hole. Alternatively, you can simply turn up to the Clubs and Societies Committee meetings (with the relevant information.). We will be meeting 9a.m. on Thursday's, in the Students' Association office. If you have ideas on facilities you would like the Association to provide, do come and tell us. We will also be placing information for Clubs and Societies up on the Clubs and Societies notice board in the Students' Association office

Vanessa Horton
(Chair of Clubs and Societies)

AIDS EDUCATION MOBILE UNIT: THE BUS



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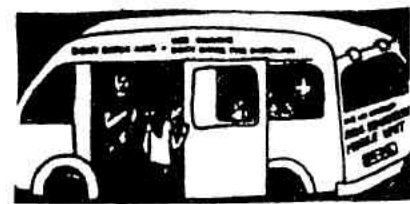
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Tuesday
7-8.15pm Civic (Griffin Centre)

Friday
5-7pm ANU Forecourt

Saturday
11-11pm Civic (Griffin Centre)



DON'T SHARE NEEDLES - ALWAYS CLEAN FITS

By - Election

There is to be a by-election for the Asian Studies and Part-Time students' representatives on the Students' Representative Council. Nominations are now called for candidates for these positions. The elections will be conducted on May 9 and 10 under the auspices of the Returning Officer, Mr Ben Underwood.

Nomination forms are available from the Students' Association, and require the **signatures and student numbers** of the candidate, a nominator and a seconder. Only students enrolled in the Asian Studies Faculty may nominate or stand for the position of Asian Studies representative. Similarly, only students who are enrolled as part-time students may nominate or stand for the position of Part-Time Students' representative.

Nominations must be tendered to the administrative secretary of the Students' Association by 5 PM, Monday, 1st May.

WANTED: Women interested in playing soccer. All levels catered for -no previous experience required. Come along to training on Tuesday night 5:30pm on North Oval, or Saturday morning 10:00am on the village green. Games played on Sunday mornings. For more info phone Bronwyn on 416606(h) or 475262(w).

WOMEN'S SOCCER- GET INTO IT!

**STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

Meeting bi-weekly
First meeting: Thursday 6th April
6pm
Students' Assn Offices
TO DISCUSS THE AMALGAMATION

**ALL WELCOME
(Including staff)**

TIMES & PLACES OF POLLING for 1989 S.R.C. By-Election

Tuesday 9th May*
11.30am-2.30pm Union Building

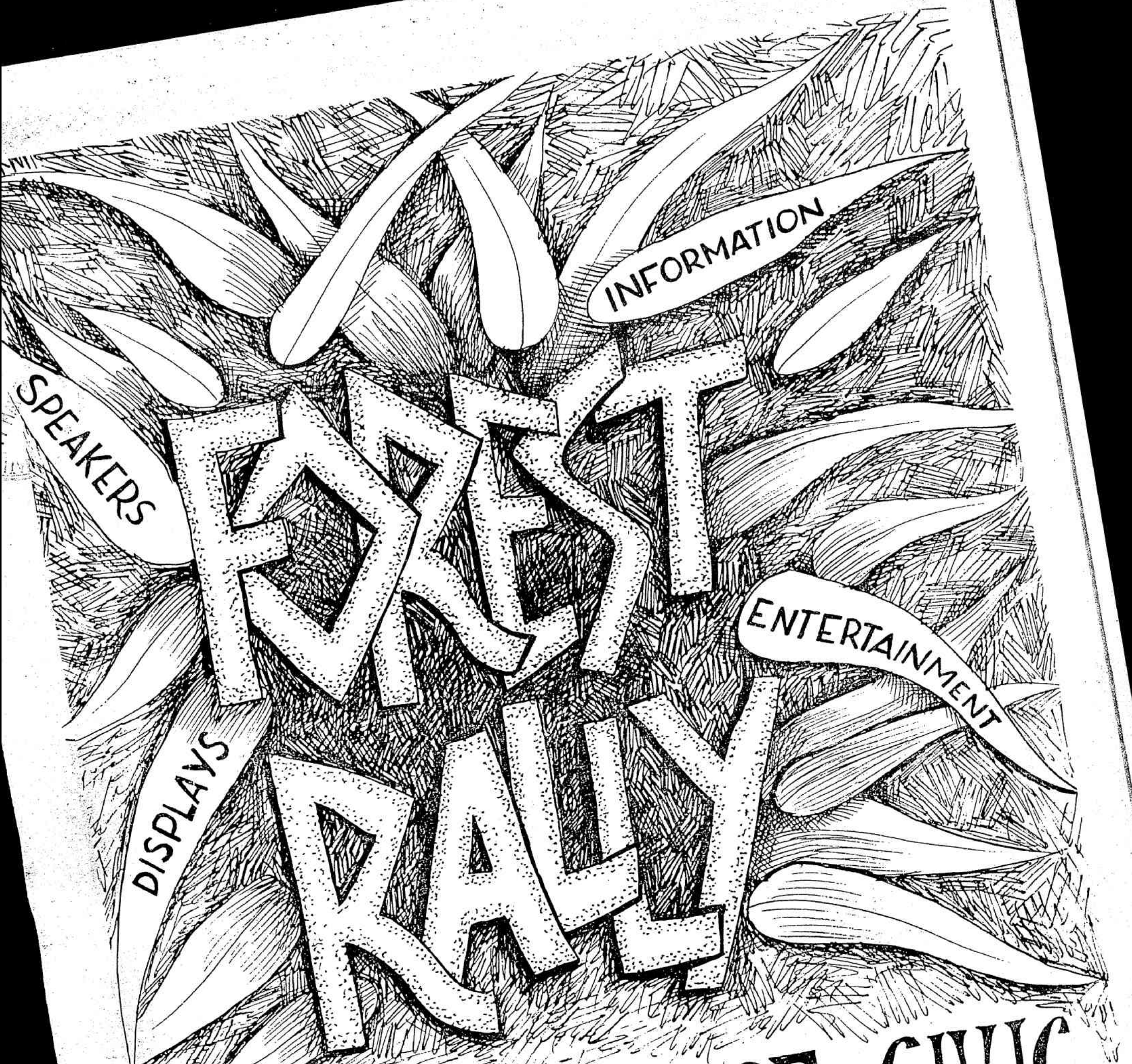
Wednesday 10th May*
11.30am-2.30pm Union Building

Thursday 11th May
9.30am-12.30pm Asian Studies
Faculty
(Asian Studies students only)

5.00-8.00pm Chifley Library
(part-time students only)

* Asian Studies and part-time
students only are allowed to
vote

Ben Underwood
Returning Officer



GAREMA PLACE, CIVIC

Saturday 8th April 10:00am

SHOW YOUR SUPPORT FOR THE FORESTS
OF S.E. NSW! For more info ph. CONSERVATION
COUNCIL 47780